

KARPUKHIN, V., referent.

A gun for removal of horse in tubular furnaces (from "Engineering and Mining Journal," March, 1956. "Zeitschrift für Erzbergbau und Metallhüttenwesen," no.7, 1956). Abstracted by V.Karpukhin. TSvet. met.29 no.12:88 D '56. (MLRA 10:2)
(United States--Metallurgical plants--Equipment and supplies)

KARPUKHIN V.

KARPUKHIN, V., inzhener.

Utilization of vibrations in technology. Tekh. mol. 25 no.3:40 Mr '57.
(Vibration) (MLRA 10:6)

TURUTA, U.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KARPUKHIN, N.A.; GALIMULLIN, A.T.,
kand. tekhn. nauk; KRAVETS, V.G.; KHOKHOLUSHKO, B.P.; STOYKO, I.V.

Investigating ore breaking with inclined borehole charges
at the strip mine of the Rozdol chemical combine. Met. i
gornorud. prom. no. 3:56-57 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:10)

SKOCHINSKIY, A. A. KSENOFONTOVA, A. I. DOCHET, KARPUKHIN, V. D., KHAREV, A. A.

Mine Ventilation

Complex problems in calculating the resistance to mine ventilation. Nauch. trudy Mosk. gor. inst. no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October ² 1953, Uncl.

KARPUKHIN V.D.

15-57-3-3978

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 208 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Karpukhin, V. D.

TITLE: Thermal Studies of Mines (Teplovyye s"yemki shakht)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. tr. Khar'kovsk. gorn. in-ta, 1955, Nr 2, pp 11-23.

ABSTRACT: The paper describes the methods of making thermal studies in mines and of treating the materials obtained. It shows the characteristic of thermal balance between the ventilation current and conditions in the mine. The author demonstrates that a study of the results of this survey makes it possible to recommend concrete measures for improving the thermal conditions of mines. It is noted that a great amount of laboratory investigation is necessary for a fuller solution of the problem.

Card 1/1

L. S. L.

KARPUKHIN, V.D., kandidat tekhn.nauk

Using antioxidants to lower the temperature of mine air. Trudy
Sem.po gor.teplotekh. no.3:71-77 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine ventilation) (Antioxidants)

KLIMANOV, Aleksey Dmitriyevich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; RUDENKO,
Konstantin Gerasimovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; KARPUKHIN,
V.D., dots., retsenzent; OGLOBLIN, N.D., inzh., retsenzent;
DREMAYLO, P.G., inzh., retsenzent; KUNIK, V.P., otv. red.;
BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Safety techniques and fire prevention in ore dressing and
briquetting plants]Tekhnika bezopasnosti i protivopozharnaiia
tekhnika na obogatitel'nykh i briketnykh fabrikakh. Moskva,
Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 362 p. (MIRA 15:10)
(Coal preparation plants—Fire and fire prevention)
(Ore dressing—Safety measures)

KARPUKHIN, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRIVORUCHKO, A.M., inzh.; LUK'YANOV,
Yu.P., inzh.

Experimental study of temperature fields around mine workings in
Mel'nikov Mine No.1-2 of the "Lisichanskugol'" Trust. Trudy Sem.
po gor.teplotekhn. no.4:33-38 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Donets Basin--Mine ventilation)

KARPUKHIN, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk

Study of the use of antipyrogens in mine conditions. Trudy Sem.po
gor.teplotekh. no.4:49-52 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Pyrogens) (Mine ventilation)

KARPUKHIN, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; ZHISLINA, I.L., inzh.

Laboratory studies of low-temperature oxidation of coals and rocks.
Trudy Sem.po gor.teplotekh. no.4:57-60 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Oxidation) (Mine ventilation--Cold weather conditions)

KARPUKHIN, V.D., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KOROTKOV, R.P.; MEDVEDEV, G.V.

Photoluminescent analysis of a study of the effectiveness of
preliminary wetting of a coal massif. Bor'ba s sil. 5:72-78 '62.
(MIRA 16:5)

1. Khar'kovskiy gornyy institut.
(Mine dusts—Prevention)

KARPUKHIN, V.D.; ZHISLINA, I.L.

Low temperature oxidation of coals and rocks. Nauch. trudy
KHGI 11:27-36 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

KARPUKHIN, V.D.; KOROTKOV, R.P.; MEDVEDEV, O.V.

Using photoluminescence analysis to study the distribution
of water in a coal massif on injecting it into the seam.
Nauch. trudy KHGI 11:37-44 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

KARPUKHIN, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; MARKELOV, V.A., inza.

Effect of mine water on the heat increment of the ventilating current. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor. zhur. 7 no.11:59-62 '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhniki bezopasnosti.

KARPUKHIN, V.D., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEKAREV, V.A., inzh.

Coal saturation by water during its seepage at varying
pressure. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; gor.zhur. 8 no.11:71-73 '65.
(MIRA 1981)

l. Khar'kovskiy institut gornogo mashinostroyeniya, avtomatiki
i vychislitel'noy tekhniki. Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhniki
bezopasnosti. Submitted July 21, 1984.

PRAVDYUK, N.F.; NIKOLAYENKO, V.A.; KARPUKHIN, V.I.

[Changes in the parameters of diamond and silicon carbide due to irradiation] Izmenenie parametrov almaza i karbida krenniia pri obluchenii. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii, 1960. 10 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Crystals, Effect of radiation on)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910009-3

KARPUKHIN, V.I.; NIKOLAYENKO, V.A.

Remote control apparatus for the x-ray analysis of radioactive samples. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. no.6:96-98 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Radioactive substances--Spectra) (Remote control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910009-3"

KARPUKHIN, V. I.

90

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/6176

Konobeyevskiy, S. T., Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences
USSR, Resp. Ed.

Deystviye vadernykh izlucheniv na materialy (The Effect of
Nuclear Radiation on Materials). Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR,
1962. 383 p. Errata slip inserted. 4000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk;
Otdeleniye fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk.

Resp. Ed.: S. T. Konobeyevskiy; Deputy Resp. Ed.: S. A.
Adasinsky; Editorial Board: P. L. Gruzin, G. V. Kurdyumov,
B. M. Levitskiy, V. S. Lyashenko (Deceased), Yu. A. Martynuk,
Yu. I. Pokrovskiy, and N. F. Pravdyuk; Ed. of Publishing
House: M. G. Makarenko; Tech. Eds: T. V. Polyakova and
I. N. Dorokhina.

Card 1/14

9C

The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

sov/6176

PURPOSE: This book is intended for personnel concerned with nuclear materials.

COVERAGE: This is a collection of papers presented at the Moscow Conference on the Effect of Nuclear Radiation on Materials, held December 6-10, 1960. The material reflects certain trends in the work being conducted in the Soviet scientific research organization. Some of the papers are devoted to the experimental study of the effect of neutron irradiation on reactor materials (steel, ferrous alloys, molybdenum, avial, graphite, and nichromes). Others deal with the theory of neutron irradiation effects (physico-chemical transformations, relaxation of internal stresses, internal friction) and changes in the structure and properties of various crystals. Special attention is given to the effect of intense γ -radiation on the electrical, magnetic, and optical properties of metals, dielectrics, and semiconductors.

Card 2/14

The Effect of Nuclear Radiation (Cont.)

SOV/6176

Batenin, I. V., V. A. Il'ina, V. K. Kritskaya, G. V. Kurdyumov,
and B. V. Sharov. Investigation of the Effect of Neutron
Irradiation on Thin Crystalline Structure and Properties of
Metals and Alloys 160
Annealed specimens (copper at 400°; iron and iron-nickel
at 600°; iron-chromium and iron-tungsten at 650°; and
chromium at 900°) were irradiated with neutron fluxes of
 $\sim 10^{28}$ and $\sim 10^{29}$ n/cm² at a temperature not exceeding
80°C [7].

Karpukhin, V. I., and V. A. Nikolayenko. Remote Controlled
Installation for X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of Radioactive
Specimens 168

Levitskiy, B. M., and Yu. A. Martynuk. Installation for
X-Ray Examination of Highly Active Specimens 173

Sharov, B. V., I. V. Batenin, and A. N. Rudenko. X-Ray Unit
for Structural Investigation of Radioactive Materials 180

Card 8/14

- 4 -

L 4034-66 EWT(m) DIAAP GS

ACCESSION NR: AT5023794

UR/0000/62/000/000/0168/0172

AUTHOR: Karpukhin, V. I.; Nikolayenko, V. A.

TITLE: Remote-controlled device for x-ray structural analysis of radioactive samples

SOURCE: Soveshchanije po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniij na materialy. Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniij na materialy (The effect of nuclear radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 168-172

TOPIC TAGS: x ray technique, radioactive source, x ray apparatus

ABSTRACT: An x-ray device for analyzing highly radioactive polycrystalline samples is described. It consists of an x-ray camera, power supply unit, control board, and recording system, with the x-ray camera mounted in a protective housing. The positions of x-ray peaks can be determined within ±2 min, the instrumental half-width of the lines being 10 min. Materials possessing a high residual radioactivity were studied. The radiogram of the surface (nickel) of a fuel element emitting 30 roentgen/hr at a distance of 1 m was recorded. Measurement of the hard component of its gamma radiation showed that the sample was equivalent to 7 g of radium. A radiogram of the intermetallic compound UAl_4 was also

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L 1031-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023794

recorded; the sample was equivalent to 0.3 g of radium. The accuracy of determination of the position of the lines is supplemented by the linearity of response of the recording circuit over a wide intensity range. The device permits the study of x-ray line shapes and of the texture of samples. "The authors thank N. F. Pravdyuk and V. V. Sokol'skiy for considerable assistance in organizing and carrying out this work." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18 August 62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, OP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2 DP

L 4037-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(i)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/GG/GS/
ACCESSION NR: AT5023797 WH UR/0000/62/000/000/0184/0188 (62
61
B+1
M)

AUTHOR: Pravdyuk, N. F.; Nikolayenko, V. A.; Karpukhin, V. I.

TITLE: Changes in the lattice constants of diamond and silicon carbide on irradiation

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po probleme Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniya na materialy.
Moscow, 1960. Deystviye yadernykh izlucheniya na materialy (The effect of nuclear
radiation on materials); doklady soveshchaniya. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 184-188

TOPIC TAGS: diamond, silicon carbide, lattice parameter, thermal neutron, radiation
effect, neutron irradiation

ABSTRACT: An attempt was made to follow the changes induced in diamond and silicon
carbide by thermal neutrons in an RFT reactor. Two ampoules receiving 8×10^{18} and 1.2
 $\times 10^{20} \text{ n/cm}^2$ respectively were used. X-ray diffraction was carried out on a URS-50-I $\frac{1}{4}$
unit in an RKU-114 camera. The dependence of the silicon carbide lattice on the integrated
neutron flux was plotted. From data on the expansion of SiC and diamond lattices, the
distribution of integral neutron fluxes over the height of the reactor channel was determined.
Combined with annealing treatment, the x-ray diffraction analysis yielded information on

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L 4037-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5023797

Integrated fluxes and on the temperature at which the irradiation was carried out: It was found that the annealing of defects begins precisely at the temperature corresponding to the irradiation temperature. The activation of the materials under the influence of neutron radiation was nil, making it possible to conduct photographic x-ray studies. However, a complete perfection of the technique requires further experiments on irradiation of these materials at various temperatures and with various doses. "The installation of monitors for determining the integrated thermal neutron flux and subsequent calculations of the fluxes were carried out by junior research assistant V. N. Kuznetsov." Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 18 August 62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

RP

KARPUKHIN, V. I.

KONOEVYEVSKY, S. T., PRAVDYUK, N. F., ASTRAKHANISEV, S. M.,
KARPUKHIN, V. I., SKVORISOV, V. V., NIKOLAYENKO, V. A.,

(5)

"Investigation of Certain Processes in UO₂ Dispersed in a Matrix"

Report submitted for the Conference on New Nuclear Materials Technology
including Non-Metallic Fuel Elements (IAEA), Prague, 1-5 July 1963

USSR

ACCESSION NR: AP4014202

S/0286/64/000/003/0061/0061

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, S. I.; Karpukhin, V. I.; Nikolayenko, V. A.

TITLE: A method for measuring the temperature of objects which are difficult of access during work. Class 42, No. 160339

SOURCE: Byul. izobret. i tovarn. znakov, no. 3, 1964, 61

TOPIC TAGS: temperature, temperature measurement, diamond, irradiated diamond

ABSTRACT: A method for measuring the temperature of objects which are hard to reach during work. The maximum temperatures can be registered by placing an irradiated diamond at the point where the measurement is to be made. The maximum temperature is extrapolated from the isothermal expansion curve of the diamond or the inflection point of the curve expressing the dependence of expansion on the annealing temperature.

SUBMITTED: 24Dec62

DATE ACQ: 02Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IE, PH

NO REF Sov: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 40043-63 EWT(1)/EWT(m) IJP(c) 30

ACC NR: AP6022032

SOURCE CODE: UR/0120/66/000/003/0202/0205

AUTHOR: Alekseyev, S. I.; Karpukhin, V. I.; Nikolayenko, V. A.

26

ORG: Institute of Atomic Energy, GKAE, Moscow (Institut atomnoy energii GKAE)

B

TITLE: X-ray diffractometer with an ionization chamber. 19

SOURCE: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 3, 1966, 202-205

TOPIC TAGS: x ray diffraction study, x ray diffractometer, ionization chamber

ABSTRACT: The reflected x-rays are recorded by an ionization chamber and an electrometer amplifier. The latter's signal is fed to a recording potentiometer (10-mv scale); simultaneously, the potentiometer receives camera-angle marks. The argon-filled ionization chamber has electrodes spaced by 10 mm. A specially-selected peanut-size 6N15P triode is used as an electrometer tube. Amplifier noise, 10^{-16} amp; measurable currents, 10^{-14} amp. These characteristics are given: recording-system sensitivity, 100 quanta/sec of K α -copper radiation; repeatability of line intensity recording, $\pm 5\%$; time constant, 15--25 sec depending on sensitivity; x-ray pictures with an intensity up to 50000 quanta/sec can be recorded. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

[03]

SUB CODE: 20, 09 / SUBM DATE: 30Mar65 / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1 gl

UDC: 539.261

KARPUKHIN, V. I.

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Body Temperature Regulation. T-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Bioli, No 10, 1958, 45859

Author : Kazanskiy, V.I., Makarenko, T.P., Karpukhin, V.I.

Inst :

Title : Our Experiences of Applying Hypothermia in Surgical Practice.

Orig Pub : Novyy khirurg. arkhiv, 1956, No 2, 57-64.

Abstract : Fifty operations were performed in which hypothermia (H) was used on patients with esophagus and cardia cancer (33), with tumors and purulent processes in the lungs and in the mediastinum (12), with splenomegalic cirroses of the liver accompanied by disturbances of portal blood circulation (3), and finally, on patients with swellings of the kidneys and of the retroperitoneal cellular tissue (2). These patients ranged in age between 10 and 70 years. After an intramuscular injection of a "lytic mixture" (2 percent - 2.0 of dimedrol,

Card 1/3

KARPUKHIN, V. I. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Hypothermia in
surgical practice." Mos, 1957. 15 pp 21 cm. (Min of Health
USSR. Central Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians.)
200 copies. (KL, 23-57, 117)

-129-
121

KARPUKHIN, V.I. (Moskva, D-182, Volokolamskoye shosse, d.34, kv. 67)

Complications of benign tumors of the small intestine [with summary
in English]. Vop.onk. 4 no.3:350-353 '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz IV kafedry khirurgii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey (zav. - prof. V.I. Kazanskiy) na baze TSentral'nogo konstruktor-
skogo byuro Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (nach.bol'nitsy - V.N.
Zakharchenko).

(INTESTINES, SMALL, neoplasms,
compl. in benign tumors (Rus))

MAKARENKO, T.P., prof.; KARPUKHIN, V.I.

Indications for the choice of anesthesia in surgery. Akt. vop.
obezbol. no. 2:21-30 '59. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz 4-y kafedry klinicheskoy khirurgii TSentral'nogo instituta
usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. prof. V.I.Kazanskiy) na baze
TSentral'noy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya
(nachal'nik - zasluzhennyj vrach RSFSR V.N.Zakharchenko).
(ANESTHESIA) (SURGERY)

SVETLAKOV, M.I.; KRAVCHENKO, A.A.; KARPUKHIN, V.I.

Changes in arterial pressure in patients with laryngeal cancer in operations on the neck under potentiated local anesthesia. Akt. vop. obezbol. no.2:182-194 (59). (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zaveduyushchiy - prof. I.Ya.Sendul'skiy) Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo instituta i Tsentral'nog klinicheskoy bol'nitsy Ministerstva putey soobshcheyanya (nachnyy rukovoditel' - prof. T.P.Makarenko).

(BLOOD PRESSURE) (LARYNX--CANCER)
(LOCAL ANESTHESIA)

KARPUKHIN, V.I., kand.med.nauk

Single-stage abdominal-perineal extirpation of the rectum and
resection of the sigmoid colon in polyposis. Vest.khir. no.5:
114-115 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya (zav. - V.I. Karpukhin)
bol'nitsy meditsinsko-sanitarnoy chasti No.2 (gl. vrach -
V.G. Samarin) g. Tushino.
(RECTUM—SURGERY) (COLON—SURGERY)

KARPUKHIN, V.I., kand. med. nauk (Moskva); NARYSHKINA, N.P. (Moskva);
POGREBNYAK, V.S. (Moskva)

Surgical treatment of acute cholecystitis in the surgical
department of a hospital. Khirurgiya 40 no.3:49-54 Mr '64.
(MIFI A 17:9)

KARPUKHIN, V.S., inzhener.

On the possible use of the electrohydraulic effect in nonferrous
metallurgy. TSvet.met. 29 no.5:84-87 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Nonferrous metal industries)

KARPUKHIN, V.S.

Loader for ore removal (from foreign journals). Gor. zhur. no.2:
49-50 P '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Mining machinery) (Ore handling)

KARPUKHM, V. T.

KARPUKHM, V. T.: - "The cytology of the exudate of certain nonhealing ulcers and fistulae" (Clinical-experimental research). Dnepropetrovsk, 1946. Dnepropetrovsk State Medical Inst. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 40, 1 Oct 56

KARPUKHIN, V.T.

~~Cytology the exudates of syphilitic ulcers. Vest.ven. i derm. no.3:
56-57 My-Je '56.~~
(MLRA 9:9)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii Dnepropetrovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.
(SYPHILIS)

KARPUKHIN, V.T., dotsent (Zaporozh'ye)

Care of patients with urological diseases. Fel'd. i akush. 21 no.12:
34-37 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(GENITOURINARY ORGANS--DISEASES)

KARPUKHIN, Vasiliy Timofeyevich.

[Cytological investigations in surgical practice; in cases of
wounds, long-unhealed ulcers and fistulas] Tsitologicheskie
issledovaniia v khirurgicheskoi praktike; pri ranakh, dlitel'no
ne zashival'nykh lamyakh i svishchachakh. Kiev, Onomedizdat,
USSR, 1957. 100 p. (MIA 121)

(DIAGNOSIS, SURGICAL)

KARPUKHIN, V.T.

USSR/General Division. History. Classics. Personalities A-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 3, 1958, 9266

Author : V. T. Karpukhin (and see)

Inst ::

Title : On the History of Cytological Research of Punctates and Exudation

Orig Pub : Vrachebn. delo, 1957, No 3, 325-328

Abstract : Data are provided on the country's research workers who had studied the cellular composition of internal organ punctates, exudations, and smears separated from wounds. Information is given about the pioneers of diagnosis of punctures of internal organs in Russia: A. S. Partsevskiy (puncture of the spleen-1883); A. A. Belogolov (puncture of the liver-1900); P. A. Yappe (puncture of the lungs-1902). The priority of the

Card 1/2

Chair of Hospital Surgery

USSR/General Division. History, Classics. Personalities A-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000720910009-3"

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biologiya, No 3, 1958, 9272

Abstract : first part of the first volume was published in 1954); The publication of a new handbook on the selection of plants "Handbuch der Pflanzensammlung-Naturkundl. Museum der Stadt Braunschweig" began in Germany in 1956.

Card 2/2

KARPUKHIN, V.T., dotaent (Zaporozh'e)

Urinary calculi and their treatment. Fel'd. 1 akush. 22 no.8:21-28

KARPUKHIN, V.T., dotsent (Zaporozh'ye, pr.Lenina, d.228, kv.19)

Urethral injuries. Nov.khir.arkh. no.4:87-90 Jl-Ag '59.
(MIRA 12:11)
(URETHRA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

KARPUKHIN, V.T., dots.

Reconstruction of the urethra with aid of a transplant from a fresh cadaver; experimental study. Urologia 24 no.1:31-39 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki Zapovedskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni M. Gor'kogo.

(URETHRA, surg.

reconstruction with transplant from fresh dog cadaver (Rus))

KARPUKHIN, Vasiliy Timofeyevich

[Urological diseases] Urologicheskie zabolevaniia. Moskva, Medgiz,
1960. 46 p.
(URINARY ORGANS—DISEASES)

(MIRA 14:7)

KARPUKHIN, V.T., dotsent (Zaporozh'ye)

Adenoma of the prostate gland. Fel'd. i akush. 25 no.12:29-33 D '60.
(MIRA 13:12)
(PROSTATE GLAND--DISEASES)

KARPUKHIN, V. T., Doc Med Sci, "RESTORATION OF THE
MALE URETHRAL CANAL ~~by means~~ ^{study} OF A HOMOTRANSPLANT.
(EXPERIMENTAL-CLINICAL INVESTIGATION)." KHAR'KOV, 1961.
(KHAR'KOV STATE MED INST). (KL, 3-61, 228).

365

KARPUKHIN, V.T., doktor med.nauk

Restoration of the male urethra with the aid of homografts.
Urologija no.6:43-47'62. (MIR 16:7)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki Zapozhskogo instituta usovершенноствованиya vrachey imeni M.Gor'kogo.
(URETHRA--SURGERY) (HOMOGRAFTS)

KARPUKHIN, V.T.

Prevention and treatment of hypertrophy of the prostate gland
as a factor of general comprehensive control of premature
senility of the male organism. Trudy MOIP.Otd.biol.6:164-167'62.
(MIRA 16:7)

1. The Zaporozhie State Institute for Postgraduate Medical Education named M.Gor'ky, Urological Clinic.
(PROSTATE GLAND--DISEASES) (AGFD--DISEASES)

KARPUKHIN, Vasiliy Timofeyevich, prof.; NEYMAN, M.I., red.; KOKIN,
N.M., tekhn. red.

[Urolithiasis] Mochekamennaia bolezn'. Moskva, Medgiz,
1963. 53 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(CALCULI, URINARY)

KARPUKHIN, V.T., prof.

"Hypospadias and its treatment" by N.E. Savchenko. Reviewed by
V.T. Karpukhin. Zdrav, Bel. 9 no.8:92-93 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:3)

KARPUKHIN, Vasiliy Timofeyevich, prof.; NEYMAN, M.I., red.

[Urological diseases] Urologicheskie zabolevaniia. Izd.2.,
ispr. i dop. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 54 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

ACCESSION NR: AT4025304

S/0000/63/000/000/0145/0153

AUTHORS: Karkhov, A. N.; Karpukhin, V. T.

TITLE: Thermal radiation of a plasma contained in a chamber with reflecting walls

SOURCE: Diagnostika plazmy* (Plasma diagnostics); sb. statey.
Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 145-153

TOPIC TAGS: plasma containment, plasma temperature, cavity resonator, discharge plasma, plasma magnetic field interaction, plasma electron density, plasma electron temperature

ABSTRACT: A procedure is outlined for determining the temperature of plasma electrons from the quality factor Q of the metal vacuum chamber used for the experiments, which is treated in this case as a cavity resonator. The formulas derived on this basis were used to determine the temperature of the electrons in the positive column of

Card 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4025304

a discharge with incandescent cathode in a homogeneous magnetic field in a copper chamber, with the radiation frequency (9350 Mcs polarized parallel to the external magnetic field) measured by a superheterodyne receiver. The electron density was measured with an interferometer at a wavelength of 8 mm. In addition, the electron temperature was determined with a probe. The Q of the vacuum chamber was determined with a noise generator. The experimental results show that the electron temperature cannot be determined from the black-body temperature, and also that at currents above 2 amperes and magnetic fields above 600-700 Oe the radiation power of the plasma increases strongly and cannot be regarded as thermal radiation. The reasons for this are not yet clear. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 9 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 19Oct63

SUB CODE: ME

Card 2/4

DATE ACQ: 16Apr64

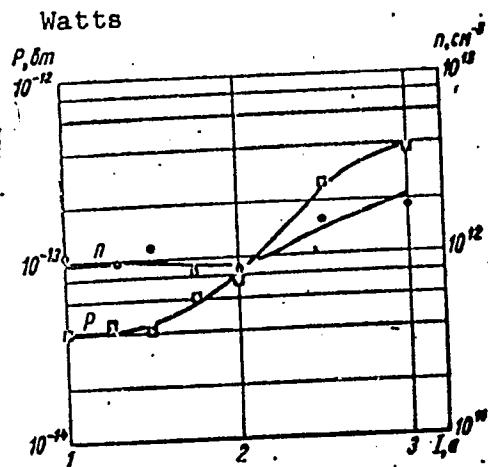
NR REF Sov: 007

ENCL: 02

OTHER: 003

ACCESSION NR: AT4025304

ENCLOSURE: 01

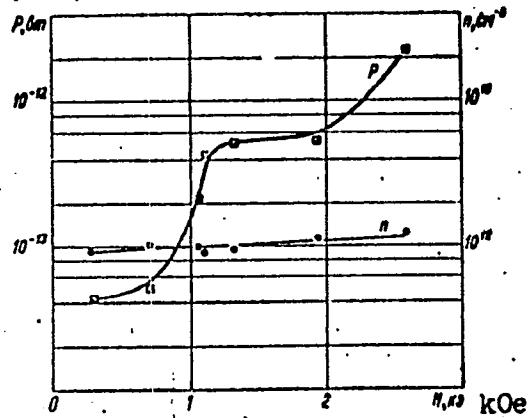


Dependence of the power P registered by the receiver and of the electron density n on the discharge current I_d (argon press. 0.0008 mm Hg, mag. field 650 Oe)

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4025304

ENCLOSURE: 02



Dependence of the power registered by the receiver and the electron density on the magnetic field H (discharge current 1.5 A, argon pressure 0.0008 mm Hg)

Card 4/4

KARPUKHIN, V.V.; ZAYCHENKO, G.N.; ZIL'BERMAN, A.S.; POPLAVSKIY, V.R.; SOKOLOV,
_____, NIKITIN, N.G.; DVORYANKIN, M.M.; MEL'NIKOV, V.P.; OL'CHEV, P.F.;
BABCHENKO, V.M.

Two-zonal electric furnace for the caking of solid alloys.
From. energ. 14 no.1:40-41 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:1)
(Electric furnaces)

KARPUKHIN, Ye.D., inzh.; MOTOV, Yu.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Blasthole boring by combined percussion-roller bits in strip
mining. Nauch.socob.IGD 24:13-21 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

KARPUKHIN, Yu.M.

Interoceptive reflexes from the mechanoreceptors of the
ileocecal section of the intestine. Nauch. trudy Kaz. gos.
med. inst. 14:197-198 '64. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Kafedra fakul'tetskoy khirurgii (zav. - prof. I.F.Kharitonov)
i tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (zav. --
kand. biolog. nauk S.V.Senkevich) Kazanskogo meditsinskogo
instituta. Konsul'tant - prof. M.A.Yerzin.

KARPUKHINA, G.V.; MAYZUS, Z.K.

Studying the liquid-phase oxidation of n-decane using gas-liquid chromatography. Neftekhimiia 2 no.6:901-905 N-D '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

S/204/63/003/001/006/013
E075/E436

AUTHORS: Smirnova, I.V., Karpukhina, G.V., Topchiyeva, K.V.
TITLE: Adsorption of allylbenzene and allylcyclohexane on chromia catalyst

PERIODICAL: Neftekhimiya, v.3, no.1, 1963, 71-73

TEXT: The adsorption from n-heptane of the two hydrocarbons on Cr₂O₃ was studied to gain an insight into the mechanism of the polymerization of unsaturated hydrocarbons. The catalyst was prepared by a previously described method (A.V.Topchiyev et al. Dokl. AN SSSR, v.150, 1960, 344) and had the surface area of 330 m²/g. There were no catalytic reactions taking place during the experiments. The adsorption isotherms were determined at 20°C by interferometry. Allylbenzene was shown to occupy an area on the catalyst similar to that occupied by benzene on silica gel or alumina. Allyl groups were apparently above the level of the adsorbed benzene nuclei making the adsorbed mono-layer relatively thick and not in contact with the catalyst surface. The molecules of adsorbed allylcyclohexane occupied much larger area, the allyl groups being in direct contact with the surface.

Card 1/2

Adsorption of allylbenzene ...

S/204/63/003/001/006/013
E075/E436

Because of this fact, it is considered that allylcyclohexane and other allylnaphthalenes should polymerize more easily than allylbenzene. There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyj universitet im.
M.V.Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni
M.V.Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 7, 1962

Card 2/2

L 19014-63

EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWT(m)/BDS Pr-4/Pc-4 RM/WW/JW/MAY

ACCESSION NR: AP3007235

S/0020/63/152/001/0110/0113

AUTHOR: Karpukhina, G. V.; Mayzus, Z. K.; Emanuel', N. M.
(Corresponding member, AN SSSR)72
68TITLE: Interaction of two inhibitors in hydrocarbon oxidation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 152, no. 1, 1963, 110-113

TOPIC TAGS: antioxidant, oxidation inhibitor, inhibitor, oxidation, hydrocarbon oxidation, hydrocarbon, synergism, synergistic effect, synergistic inhibitor, Neozone D, 2-naphthylamine, N-phenyl-, phenol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-, benzene, ethyl-, isobutyronitrile, azodi-, Ionol, p-cresol, 2,6-di-tert-butyl-, phenolphthalein, tetrakisopropyl-, diphenylamine, inhibitor consumption, consumption rate, free radical, hydrazine, tetraphenyl-

ABSTRACT: The consumption rate of two inhibitors (antioxidants) of the phenol and aromatic amine type in hydrocarbon oxidation has been studied to clarify the mechanism of the synergistic effect of two inhibitors used simultaneously. Neozone D (N-phenyl-2-naphthylamine) and 2,6-di-tert-butylphenol (I) were used both separately and simultaneously in ethylbenzene oxidation initiated with

Card 1/63

L 19014-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3007235

2

azobisisobutyronitrile and conducted at 70°C. This oxidation has the advantage of being an "unbranched" chain reaction. Changes in inhibitor concentration in the course of oxidation were determined spectrophotometrically by formation of an azo dye from the inhibitor and added diazotized p-nitroaniline. It was found that a single inhibitor is spent at a rate equal to one-half the initiation rate, indicating that one inhibitor molecule reacts with two RO₂ free radicals. When the two inhibitors are used together, consumption of Neozone D is slight until practically all of the phenol I is spent. Neozone D is subsequently consumed at a rate close to the half-rate. This amine-consumption inhibition is observed at various ratios and total contents of the two inhibitors. The same inhibition was observed with other pairs of phenols and amines; e.g., Neozone D with 2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-methylphenol (Ionol) or with tetraisopropylphenolphthalein. Replacement of Neozone D with another amine, diphenylamine, also resulted in considerable slowing of amine consumption in the presence of the phenol. In an attempt to explain this phenomenon, the rate constants of the reaction between inhibitor and RO₂ free radicals

Card 2/3

L 19014-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3007235

were determined by the chemiluminescence quenching method. (O. N. Karpukhin, V. Ya. Shlyapintokh, N. V. Zolotova, Izv. AN SSSR, OKhN, 1963, No. 10). It was clearly indicated that inhibition of amine consumption in the presence of phenols is not caused by the difference in the values of the constants, i.e., in the effectiveness of the inhibitor. It is assumed that a free radical formed by the reaction of the amine with RO₂ radicals abstracts a hydrogen atom from the phenol, thus restoring the amine. Hence, amine concentration changes only slightly until all of the phenol is consumed. This assumption was confirmed experimentally by establishing that diphenylamine accumulates during ethylbenzene oxidation inhibited by Ionol and tetraphenylhydrazine. The latter is a source of (C₆H₅)₂N radicals which form diphenylamine on reacting with Ionol (by abstracting an H atom from this phenol). Oxidation of the R₁R₂N free radicals does not occur, since the reaction rate with Ionol is higher than the R₁R₂N oxidation rate. The results of the study may also contribute to an understanding of the synergistic effect of inhibitor pairs at higher temperatures. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

ASSN: Institute of Chemical Physics, Academy of
Card 3103 Sciences, USSR

L 57867-65 ENT(m)/EPP(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) Pg
ACCESSION NR: AP5016841

/Pr-1 RPL JW/RM
UR/0204/65/005/003/0394/0398
547.21.542.978

32
30
31

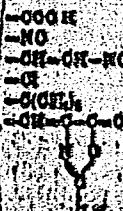
AUTHOR: Karpukhina, G. V.; Mayzus, Z. K.; Emanuel', N. M.

TITLE: Synergistic effect of inhibitors in hydrocarbon oxidation

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 5, no. 3, 1965, 394-398

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation, inhibitor, synergism, amine, phenol ethylbenzene

ABSTRACT: The synergistic effect of an aromatic amine and 4-substituted 2,6-di-tert-butylphenol inhibitors in oxidation reactors has been studied. The inhibitor effectiveness of mixtures of N-phenyl-6-naphthylamine (Neozone D) and 2,6-di-tert-butylphenols having the following 4-substituents



Card 1/2

I 57867-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5016841

or thiophenol in the reaction of azobisisobutyronitrile-initiated ethylbenzene oxidation at 60 and 70°C was determined by chemical kinetics and luminescence methods. It was confirmed for all the above inhibitor pairs that synergism is exhibited which is due to the reaction of the amino free-radical formed with the phenol, regenerating the original amine:



All the phenols tested were inferior to Neozon D in inhibitor effectiveness. Therefore, the existence of such a synergistic effect makes it possible, when necessary, to substitute a poorer inhibitor for a more effective one without lowering the overall effectiveness below that of the better inhibitor. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table, and 2 formulas.

2

7

1

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Jul64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 0000

NO REF Sov: 006

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 4036

Card 2/27

L 35087-65 ZWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/E/A(c) - PC-4/Pr-4 IJP(c)/RPL JW/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5006703

S/0076/65/039/002/0498/0500

33

AUTHOR: Karpukhina, G. V.; Mayzus, Z. K.; Karpukhin, O. N.

29

TITLE: Chemiluminescence study of the interactions of two inhibitors during hydrocarbon oxidation

1 B

SOURCE: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 39, no. 2, 1965, 498-500

TOPIC TAGS: inhibitor interaction, chemiluminescence, oxidation inhibitor, phenol, naphthylamine, hydrocarbon oxidation, ethylbenzene

ABSTRACT: The simultaneous use of several inhibitors for the suppression of oxidation often appears to be significantly more effective than the separate use of any of the inhibitor components. The mechanism of the simultaneous action of two inhibitors is not yet fully clarified. In a recent paper (Dokl. AN SSSR, 152, 120, 1963), the authors studied the consumption kinetics of several pairs of inhibitors, one member of which belonged to the class of amines and the other to the phenols. It was found that the phenol inhibitor was consumed at the same rate as if it were alone, while the amine concentration remained unchanged as long as there was any phenol present. In the present paper, the authors show that the chemiluminescent method can be used for the study of the mechanism by which a mix-

C-2d 1/2

L 35087-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006703

ture of inhibitors acts during the oxidation of hydrocarbons. Tests using this method confirmed the intensive interaction between N-phenyl- α -naphthylamine and 2,6-di-tertiary-butylphenol inhibitors during their simultaneous presence in the ethylbenzene oxidation reaction. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki, Akademiya nauk SSSR (Physical chemistry institute, Academy of sciences, SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 02Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC, UC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 40544-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c) Pr-4 RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5004204

S/0020/65/160/001/0158/0161

AUTHORS: Karpukhina, G. V.; Mayzus, Z. K.; Emanuil'ev, N. M. (Corresponding member
AN SSSR)

TITLE: On synergism mechanism with inhibitor mixtures in liquid phase oxidation/
reaction

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 160, no. 1, 1965, 153-161

TOPIC TAGS: inhibitor, benzene, synergism, amine, reaction kinetics, chemilumines-
cence/ Neozone

ABSTRACT: To establish the connection between inhibitor interaction and synergism,
the absorption kinetics of oxygen in ethyl-benzene oxidation was studied in the
presence of two inhibitors: Neozone-D-2,6-di-tertiary-butylphenol and Neozone-D-4-
oxi-3,5-di-tertiary-butyl- α -nitrostyrene. Azoisobutyric acid was used as the
initiator with rate (W_1) 2×10^{-7} mol/liter/second. The consumption progress of the
inhibitor was also measured. It was shown that an interaction exists between the
amine radical and the phenol, giving rise to amine regeneration. The amine is not
consumed while the system still contains phenol. The ethyl-benzene oxidation

Card 1/2

31
30
B

L 40544-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5001204

retardation period τ is shown graphically as a function of inhibitor concentration ratio. The results show that τ , in the presence of the inhibitor mixture, departs from the law of addition in the direction of increased decelerating action of the inhibitor mixture. The mechanism of the inhibitor mixture action is discussed schematically under the condition that each one of the inhibitors reacts with two RO_2 radicals. From reaction concentration equations the expression

$$\frac{A-i}{2B^2} = \frac{k_4}{k_5 k_6 W_i} - \frac{k_1}{k_4 k_6 W_i}$$

is obtained, where

$$A = \frac{d(\text{AmH})/dt}{d(\text{PhOH})/dt} = \frac{k_5(\text{PhOH})}{k_4(\text{AmH})}; \quad B = k_1(\text{AmH}) + k_2(\text{PhOH}).$$

The magnitudes of (AmH) and (PhOH) are determined experimentally. The above relationship is shown to be linear and provides means for determining the reaction constants $k_5/k_3 = 4 \times 10^{-4}$ and $k_6/k_4 = 9.5 \times 10^{-6}$. The experimental results also showed that $(\text{RO}_2) = 3.3 \times 10^{-9}$ mol/liter, and from chemiluminescence measurements it was found that $k_1 = 1.3 \times 10^5$ and $k_2 = 1.1 \times 10^5$. Thus, the hydrocarbon oxidation under the action of inhibitor mixtures is accompanied by amine reduction.

Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 3 figures.
Card 2/3 submitted 28 Jul 64

KARPUKHINA, G.V.; MAYZUS, Z.K.; KARPUKHIN, O.N.

Chemiluminescence study of the interaction of two inhibitors in hydrocarbon oxidation. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:498-500 F '65.

(MIKA 18#4)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

I 43750-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) JW/RM/JWD
 ACC NR: AP6030451 SOURCE CODE: UR/0204/66/006/004/0603/0607

AUTHOR: Karpukhina, G. V.; Mayzus, Z. K.; Matiyenko, L. I.

ORG: Institute of Chemical Physics, AN SSSR (Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Interaction of phenol and aromatic-amine inhibitors in hydrocarbon-oxidation reactions

SOURCE: Neftekhimiya, v. 6, no. 4, 1966, 603-607

TOPIC TAGS: oxidation; inhibition; antioxidant additive; combustion modifier; synergism; ALKYLPHENOL; FREE RADICAL STABILIZATION

ABSTRACT: A relationship has been established between the occurrence of synergism between two oxidation inhibitors—an aromatic amine (AmH) and an alkylphenol (PhOH)—and the structure of the alkylphenol. This synergism is assumed to be due to a free-radical reaction of the two inhibitors.



Card 1/2

UDC: 547.21:542.978: [547.56+547.551]

L 43750-66

ACC NR: AP6030451

The effect of phenols having different substituents ortho or para to the OH group, in conjunction with N-phenyl-8-naphthylamine (Neozone D) was studied in the azobisisobutyronitrile-initiated low-temperature (60--70°C) oxidation of ethylbenzene, by a chemiluminescence technique and by chemical analysis. It was shown that the synergism occurs in the case of o,o'-dialkylphenols but not in the case of o-alkyl and nonsubstituted phenols. This was attributed to the fact that the rate of amine regeneration (reaction (2)) increases with increasing PhO[•] radical stability, which in turn increases with increasing steric hindrance of the phenol's OH group. A relationship was also established between the inhibitor effectiveness of the phenols [in the absence of the amine] and their structure. The criterion of inhibitor effectiveness used was the constant of the reaction of the phenol with RO₂ radicals. The activation energy of the reaction of 2,4,6-tri-tert-butylphenol with RO₂ radicals was found to be 3.4 kcal/mol. The authors thank N. M. Emanuel, A. A. Berlin, and V. V. Yershov for discussing this study. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [SM]

SUB CODE: 07, 11, 21 / SUBM DATE: 02Jul65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 003
ATD PRESS: 5076

Card 2/2 MJS

STRUSEVICH, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, dotsent; KARPUKHINA, L.P.,
inzhener.

Investigation of the operation of the refrigerator ventilator in
the TE-1 diesel locomotive. Trudy TASHIIT no.5:17-26 '56.
(Diesel locomotives) (MLRA 9:12)

KARPUKHINA, N.I.

Composts enriched with nitrogen. E. V. Iurezova, M. I. Gusev, R. Kh. Kemptsev, and N. I. Karpukhina. *Doklady Vsesoyuz. Akad. Sel'skokhoz. Nauk*, no. 7, T. Lenina 20, No. 4, 22-7(1965).—By adding straw and superphosphate to composts, the N content increases by virtue of anaerobic N-fixing bacteria.

(A) D
③

VARFOLOMEYeva, Ye.K.; BOTOVA, A.S.; NIKOLAYEV, N.I.; BOLDYREVA, T.P.;
KARPUKHINA, T.V.

Demonstration experiment on the subject "Properties of water."
Khim. v shkole 15 no.6:68-70 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Pedagogicheskiy institut, g.Ul'yanovsk.
(Water--Study and teaching)

KARPUKHINA, T.Ye.; USIK, V.D. (Simferopol')

Clinical and anatomical features of tuberculous meningitis in adolescents and adults. Vrach.delo no.5:535-537 My '59.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Klinika tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. N.I. Korletov) i patologonatomicheskoye otdeleniye (zav. - dotsent Yu.G. Tstellarius) Oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

KARPUKHINA, T. Ye., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effectiveness of various variants of treatment of adult patients with tubercular meningitis." Simferopol', 1960. 16 pp; 1 page of diagrams; (Krymskiy State Medical Inst im I. V. Stalin); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 169)

KARPUKHINA, T.Ye., (Simferopol')

Differential diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis in adults.
Vrach. delo no.5:146-149 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Kafedra tuberkuleza (zav. - prof. N.I. Kornetov) Krymskogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

KARPUKHINA, T. Ye.

Dynamics of changes in the fundus oculi in meningeal tuberculosis in adults. Probl. tub. 41 no. 9:52-56 '63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Iz kafedry tuberkulez (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nanki prof. N.I. Kornetov [deceased]) Krymskogo meditsinsko-go instituta.

KARPUKHINA, V. S.: Master Med Sci (diss) -- "Protective inhibition in the pre-
and post-operative period". Tashkent, 1958. 20 pp (Tashkent State Med Inst),
320 copies (KL, No 7, 1959, 129)

Karpukhina, Yu. L.

Reduction processes following muscular work and the effect of food rations of different vitamin B₁ content. Yu. L. Karpukhina (Leningrad Sci. Research Inst. Physical Culture). *Okras. Biokhim. Zhur.* 27, 178-86(1955)(in Russian).—Insufficiency in vitamin B₁ in the organism results in deficient muscular productivity. The reverse is equally true, manifesting an increase in the energy potential and in the rate of the reduction processes. In exptl. animals the enrichment of the food ration with vitamin B₁ manifests its effect in a more pronounced manner under conditions of dynamic loads. The content of pyruvic acid in athletes in training is higher than in non-athletes under similar conditions, pointing to an increased demand for vitamin B₁ in training. An increase in vitamin B₁ in the ration of athletes in training lowers their pyruvic acid blood content to a level equiv. to that of non-athletes. The increase in the vitamin B₁ ration of athletes in training tends to reduce the increase in the level of pyruvic and lactic acids in the blood, which normally results from training exertion. During the periods of non-training (rest) the content of these acids in the blood rapidly returns to the original level.

B. S. Levine

YAKOVLEV, N.N., prof., doktor biol. nauk; ORESHCHENKO, N.I., prepod.;
KARPUKHINA, Yu.L., kand. biol. nauk; ROGOZKIN, V.A., kand.
biol. nauk; KOMKOVA, A.I., kand. biol. nauk; BERZIN, A.A.,
MANINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Biochemistry] Biokhimiia. Moskva, Fizkul'tura i sport,
1964. 246 p. (MIRA 17:2)

KARPUKHOV, B., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete multistoried industrial building.
Stroitel' no.10:9 O '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Precast concrete construction)
(Ul'yanovsk--Industrial buildings)

KARPUKHOV, B.I., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete multistoried industrial buildings.
Prom.stroi. 38 no.1:46-47 '60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Ul'yanovskiy stroitel'nyy tekhnikum.
(Precast concrete construction)
(Ulyanovsk--Factories--Design and construction)

KARPUKHOV, B.I.,

Utility poles from reinforced concrete. Energetik 11 no.6:5-8
Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

(Electric lines--Poles and towers)

KARPUKHOV, S.

Possibility of using thermistors for measuring the speed of water
flow. Biul.SNO LGU no.1:82-84 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Thermistors) (Hydraulics)

S/006/60/000/06/11/025
B007/B005

AUTHOR: Karpukhov, V. V.

TITLE: On the Prevention of Some Big Errors in the Compilation
Survey of Aerial Photographs ✓

PERIODICAL: Geodeziya i kartografiya, 1960, No. 6, pp. 42 - 45

TEXT: Big errors occur often in the compilation survey of aerial photographs in mountainous Taiga regions. Even experienced observers make errors in the identification and determination of fixed points. The author describes a method of preventing such errors. A program should be set up before beginning observations. This program should contain all directions and vertical angles to be observed. A table shows a model of such a program. In a wooded mountain area, the back of the photograph should show, besides the description, the profile of the land around the fixed point; the profile should also be orientated in the characteristic direction. The route of the aerial photograph should be entered in the map along with an indication of the overlappings, and all fixed points are to be transferred with possible accuracy from the photographs to the map. Some

✓B

Card 1/2

On the Prevention of Some Big Errors in the
Compilation Survey of Aerial Photographs

S/006/60/000/06/11/025
B007/B005

hints for making a control are given. Ther are 1 figure and 1 table.

/B

Card 2/2

84924

S/096/60/000/011/012/018

E073/E1.35

26.2131

AUTHOR: Karpukhovich, D.T. (Engineer)TITLE: On Selecting the Optimum Diameter of a Vortex Chamber
of a Centrifugal Sprayer

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, 1960, No. 11, pp 79-81

TEXT: Five sprayer nozzles were investigated. For all these, the diameter of the output nozzle was $d_C = 3.2$ mm, the diameter of the tangential channel $d_T = 5$ mm, and the height of the vortex chamber $H = 15$ mm. The delivery rate of the spray nozzles was determined by driving a measured quantity of water for a given duration at a fixed pressure which was varied between 1 and 5 kg/cm². The atomization angle was determined by measuring the diameter of the spray at a distance of 40 mm from the mouth of the nozzle by means of an attachment consisting of a ring with four adjustable screws. The real flow rate coefficient obtained in the experiments was determined by means of the formula

$$\mu_\Phi = \frac{Q}{3.6f_0 \sqrt{2gH}} \quad (1)$$

Card 1/3

84924

S/096/60/000/011/012/018
E073/E135

On Selecting the Optimum Diameter of a Vortex Chamber of a
Centrifugal Sprayer

where Q is the real delivery rate in litres/hour; f_0 is the area of the nozzle (mm^2), H is the full head of the water entering the nozzle (metres). The theoretical flow rate coefficient can be determined by means of formulae of Abramovich (Eq. (2)) and of Bloch and Kichkin (Eq. (3)). The results of calculations of the flow rate coefficient and the atomization angle as a function of the chamber diameter obtained in the experiments are entered in a table on page 79. The tabulated data were used for plotting a graph of the dependence of the real flow rate coefficient and of the atomization angle on the ratio $D_k/(d_c + 2d_T)$, D_k being the internal diameter of the vortex chamber. It was found that the internal diameter of the vortex chamber should preferably be $D_k = (0.8 \text{ to } 2)(d_c + 2d_T)$. The range $(0.8 \text{ to } 1.2)(d_c + 2d_T)$ is suitable for coarse atomizing of water, whilst the range $(1.2 \text{ to } 2)(d_c + 2d_T)$ is suitable for air coolers, evaporation condensers, scrubbers and spray chambers or air conditioning equipment. After choosing a suitable diameter

Card 2/3

X

8492h

S/096/60/000/011/012/018
E073/E135

On Selecting the Optimum Diameter of a Vortex Chamber of a
Centrifugal Sprayer

the final adjustment for a given atomization angle should be carried out by varying the diameter d_T of the tangential canal. Experiments have also shown that the equation proposed by Bloch and Kichkin (Eq. (3)) is more accurate than that proposed by Abramovich (Eq. (2)). The here described method can also be extended to vortex chambers with spiral groove inserts. In this case the diameter of the spiral groove insert can be determined by means of the formula

$$D_{\text{insert}} = (0.8 \text{ to } 2)(d_c + 2t)$$

where t is the depth of the spiral grooves.
There are 3 figures, 1 table and 5 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

X

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